THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1824.

Vol. 2...No. 38. 37

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

H. Holdship,

FINDING his other engagements prevent his directing due attention to the Building Business, has relinquished entirely his interest to Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. whom he recommends to his former customers and the public, as a person well qualified to render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

JAMES IRWIN, Jr.
WILL CARRY ON THE
BUILDING BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, at his father's shop, in Irwin's alley, near Penn street, where his friends and the public generally will find him ready to execute any orders he may be favored with.

May 21—3*

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any one, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 130 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Collier*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorised to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

May 14—3t*

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			
4896	Blanks,			$31920
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.
Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
April 30.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 30.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Eleventh Class—New Series,
Will positively draw on the 27th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4,350
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	20	is	2,160
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			
4896	Blanks.			$31,920
7980	Tickets.			

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

The University Lottery,
OF MARYLAND,

Will finish drawing on the 30th of June next—only seven days more to draw, and the following splendid Prizes yet to be drawn:

$20,000—$10,000,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000
$1000, $1000, $1000, and many of
$500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Tickets only	$10	*Quarters*	$2 50
Halves	5	*Eighths*	1 25

Orders for the above received at
TOWNE'S OFFICE,
Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburgh
May 14—3t

Bank of Pittsburgh,

4th May, 1824.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alexr. Johnston, Jr.
Cashier.

May 14.—3t.

NEW STORE.
ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

We, the Undersigned,
FORMING THE
PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.
Respectfully inform the public that our
ROLLING MILL

IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.

David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—4t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Bergesser, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to forty-six and one fourth acres of land, strict measure, more or less, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Calhoun, David Stewart, Jacob Hayer and others.—41¼ acres of this is part of land formerly owned by Samuel Sellers, and about 5 acres was formerly owned by David Stewart, both of whom respectively conveyed the above stated portion of land to Daniel Bergesser, deceased, as appears by the deeds of record in Allegheny county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Bergesser, deceased, at the suit of Frederick Wendt.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Caldwell, of, in and to the northwestwardly fourth part of Lot No. 360, in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded by Diamond Alley, by Lot No. 359, and by other parts of the said lots, fronting on Diamond Alley 30 feet, and running back 120 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame house and shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Caldwell, at the suit of Samuel Caldwell, Senr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three certain Lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said town No. 61, 62 and 73, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Robinson, Jr. at the suit of Mary Hoge, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob C Hoffer, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to all that certain tract or piece of land, called "Coal Addition," situate on the northwest side of the River Allegheny, being Lot number one hundred and thirty-six (No. 136) in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands; beginning at a Locust, thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-four, west two hundred perches to a Spanish-oak; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, north two hundred perches to a white-oak; thence by Lot one hundred and fifty eight, east two hundred perches to a post; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-five, south two hundred perches to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. On the premises are about 18 acres cleared, a two-story squared log house, a cabin and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob C. Hoffer, deceased, at the suit of Jacob & Martin Schneider

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Mantle, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Mifflin township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mates, Christopher Horning's heirs, Baptist Hopper, James M'Anulty, and Peter Hewitt, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a squared log house, a barn, with about fifty acres of land cleared, six of which is first rate meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Mantle, at the suit of Christopher Stacker and John Work.

L. Stewart, Shff.

Sheriff's-Office, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1824. } 3t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley, thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*; and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.ec.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Stone Cutter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Journeyman STONE CUTTER, who is a good workman, and of steady habits, by

Francis Walker,
Stone Cutter, Lexington.

May 21—3t.

Agricultural.

Disease in Pear Trees.—We have heard complaints that the Pear Trees of some of our best cultivators in the vicinity of Boston are in a perishing condition, from some cause or causes not ascertained, and perhaps not ascertainable. The trees have been thoroughly examined, and sawn into small pieces, with the hope of detecting the destroyer in some insect, which might escape common observation. Perhaps some people kill their pear trees, in the same way that some spoil their children, by *too much kindness.* At any rate we should think it advisable to try what would be the effect of *letting them alone*, and see if less trimming and manuring may not be attended with beneficial consequences. We do not know but trees as well as animals may die of surfeits, or, as a medicinal man would say; might be subject to *plethora.* If there is more nourishment received by the roots than the branches can dispose of, the trees (in a free government) will take the liberty to die, let science say what it will on the subject. To be sure they may not die *secundum artem*; but still if they are *doctored off*, they will as surely come to an end as if they had been starved for want of manure.—We apprehend that pear trees as well as peach trees partake a little of the nature of Hebrew roots, which Butler says

"Are always found
To flourish best on *barren* ground."

But, we do not pretend to be positive about this matter; we only suggest the thing for consideration; and if our views are erroneous shall be happy to stand corrected.—*N. E. Farmer.*

From the Lancaster Gazette.

BURNING OF LIME.

Since the farmers have found that Plaster of Paris has no longer much effect as a manure, many of them have began to burn lime to put on their land. The burning of lime is an art, that few of them are acquainted with, in Lancaster county; of course they consume more wood than if their kilns were properly constructed and filled as hereafter directed.

In Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships most of the lime is burnt that supplies Philadelphia. The experience of those who burn lime in these places has brought the art to a great degree of perfection. The bench of the kilns, (that is the part on which the arch is begun) is two feet high. From the bench to the top of the kiln sixteen feet. The eye of the kiln has an iron door which is always kept shut, except when putting in wood, which is *all* thrown into the arch; of course not any is burnt in the eye. All the air is admitted through the ash-hole, and must pass through the fire, which is much better than being admitted at the eye, except what unavoidably passes in putting in wood. In setting or filling the kiln, when the arch is cleared, sticks of fire-wood are set on end, of six or eight inches diameter; the first circle around the crown of the arch; the next two feet from the first, and so on, the last circle about two feet from the wall of the kiln; the sticks in each circle to be two feet apart. When the kiln is filled up to the top of the first set of sticks, then place others on the tops of these, and so continue them to near the top of the limestone. In Plymouth, they generally burn 1 1-2 cords of wood for every 100 bushels of lime the kiln contains, and burn a kiln containing 1000 bushels in less than 48 hours.

A cord of wood burnt in two hours will produce double the intensity of heat, that a cord burnt in four hours will give; hence the faster wood is consumed the less is required. Limestone must be heated to a certain degree before it will be lime, and the sooner the precess is finished, the more wood is saved. Wood about half seasoned, is better than when dry or green.

Charleston, May 5.—*The Weather*, in the week past, has been unusually dark and gloomy—the sky full of affrightening clouds, and the earth wet with incessant showers. Vegetation prospers in the while, and the green leaves and the vernal flowers and fruits rejoice in their growth. But man, who sympathises with the vegetable world only in their common origin, the dust, grows mouldy in the moist atmosphere, which mildews his affections, and insinuates its dissolving damp among the vitals of his happiness. Is it not unfortunately, true, that the fertility of the earth is, in some measure, indicative of the decay of human life; and that we thus pay for our greater ability to produce, by our limited ability to enjoy?—that health abounds for barren, and wealth for fertile climes? and that the Divine economy thus distributes and adapts its blessings, so as to leave no cause of complaint, without some atoning subject of consolation?

But as man is the best growth of nature, and intellectual man the Corinthian ornament of this earth, it would seem a pity to blend his ripeness and his decay with the contagious fragrance and dissolution of ephemeral plants and flowers. It were better to remove him to lands fruitful only in blasts that benumb the limbs, in toil that steels the nerves, in cold that stimulates, and repose that rewards labor. The ancients erred, it is true, in believing any part of the globe uninhabitable. The moderns may fatally err, in preferring parts that ought not to be inhabited.

Courier.

Dennis M'Carty,* with John M'Henry and Thomas Cole, are now on their trial for setting fire to the State house. It appears from the testimony of one of them, who was permitted to turn state's evidence, that they some time ago entered into a plot to assassinate the then Mayor of the city, and set fire to his dwelling.—*Phil. pa*

[*Is this John Binns's correspondent

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M. B. LOWRIE,

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May 21.—tf.

H. Holdship,

FINDING his other engagements prevent his directing due attention to the Building Business, has relinquished entirely his interest to Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. whom he recommends to his former customers and the public, as a person well qualified to render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

JAMES IRWIN, Jr.

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In all its various branches, at his father's shop, in Irwin's alley, near Penn street, where his friends and the public generally will find him ready to execute any orders he may be favored with.

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Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

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DRY GOODS,

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To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

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The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

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James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

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May 14—3t*

John Thaw, *Treasurer.*

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FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
April 30.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice,

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Eleventh Class—New Series,
Will positively draw on the 27th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4,350
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	20	is	2,160
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			
4896	Blanks.			$31,920
7980	Tickets.			

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

The University Lottery,
OF MARYLAND,

Will finish drawing on the 30th of June next—only seven days more to draw, and the following splendid Prizes yet to be drawn:

$20,000—$10,000,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000
$1000, $1000, $1000, and many of
$500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Tickets only	$10	*Quarters*	$2 50
Halves	5	*Eighths*	1 25

Orders for the above received at

TOWNE'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburgh

May 14—3t

Bank of Pittsburgh,

4th May, 1824.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alexr. Johnston, Jr.
May 14.—3t. *Cashier.*

NEW STORE.
ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic
GOODS,

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

We, the Undersigned,

FORMING THE
PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.
Respectfully inform the public that our

ROLLING MILL

IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.

David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—4t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Bergesser, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to forty-six and one fourth acres of land, strict measure, more or less, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Calhoun, David Stewart, Jacob Hayer and others.—41¼ acres of this is part of land formerly owned by Samuel Sellers, and about 5 acres was formerly owned by David Stewart, both of whom respectively conveyed the above stated portion of land to Daniel Bergesser, deceased, as appears by the deeds of record in Allegheny county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Bergesser, deceased, at the suit of Frederick Wendt.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Caldwell, of, in and to the northwestwardly fourth part of Lot No. 360, in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded by Diamond Alley, by Lot No. 359, and by other parts of the said lots, fronting on Diamond Alley 30 feet, and running back 120 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame house and shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Caldwell, at the suit of Samuel Caldwell, Senr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three certain Lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said town No. 61, 62 and 73, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Robinson, Jr. at the suit of Mary Hoge, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob C Hoffer, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to all that certain tract or piece of land, called "Coal Addition," situate on the northwest side of the River Allegheny, being Lot number one hundred and thirty six (No. 136) in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands; beginning at a Locust, thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-four, west two hundred perches to a Spanish-oak; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, north two hundred perches to a white-oak; thence by Lot one hundred and fifty eight, east two hundred perches to a post; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-five, south two hundred perches to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. On the premises are about 18 acres cleared, a two-story squared log house, a cabin and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob C. Hoffer, deceased, at the suit of Jacob & Martin Schneider

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Mantle, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Mifflin township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mates, Christopher Horning's heirs, Baptist Hopper, James M'Anulty, and Peter Hewitt, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a squared log house, a barn, with about fifty acres of land cleared, six of which is first rate meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Mantle, at the suit of Christopher Stacker and John Work.

L. Stewart, Shff.

Sheriff's-Office, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1824. } 3t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz.—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley, thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*; and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.sc.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Stone Cutter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Journeyman STONE CUTTER, who is a good workman, and of steady habits, by

Francis Walker,
Stone Cutter, Lexington.

May 21—3t

Agricultural.

Disease in Pear Trees.—We have heard complaints that the Pear Trees of some of our best cultivators in the vicinity of Boston are in a perishing condition, from some cause or causes not ascertained, and perhaps not ascertainable. The trees have been thoroughly examined, and sawn into small pieces, with the hope of detecting the destroyer in some insect, which might escape common observation. Perhaps some people kill their pear trees, in the same way that some spoil their children, by *too much kindness.* At any rate we should think it advisable to try what would be the effect of *letting them alone*, and see if less trimming and manuring may not be attended with beneficial consequences. We do not know but trees as well as animals may die of surfeits, or, as a medicinal man would say; might be subject to *plethora.* If there is more nourishment received by the roots than the branches can dispose of, the trees (in a free government) will take the liberty to die, let science say what it will on the subject. To be sure they may not die *secundum artum*; but still if they are *doctored off*, they will as surely come to an end as if they had been starved for want of manure.—We apprehend that pear trees as well as peach trees partake a little of the nature of Hebrew roots, which Butler says

> "Are always found
> To flourish best on *barren* ground."

But, we do not pretend to be positive about this matter; we only suggest the thing for consideration; and if our views are erroneous shall be happy to stand corrected.—*N. E. Farmer.*

From the Lancaster Gazette.

BURNING OF LIME.

Since the farmers have found that Plaster of Paris has no longer much effect as a manure, many of them have began to burn lime to put on their land. The burning of lime is an art, that few of them are acquainted with, in Lancaster county; of course they consume more wood than if their kilns were properly constructed and filled as hereafter directed.

In Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships most of the lime is burnt that supplies Philadelphia. The experience of those who burn lime in these places has brought the art to a great degree of perfection. The bench of the kilns, (that is the part on which the arch is begun) is two feet high. From the bench to the top of the kiln sixteen feet. The eye of the kiln has an iron door which is always kept shut, except when putting in wood, which is *all* thrown into the arch; of course not any is burnt in the eye. All the air is admitted through the ash-hole, and must pass through the fire, which is much better than being admitted at the eye, except what unavoidably passes in putting in wood. In setting or filling the kiln, when the arch is cleared, sticks of fire-wood are set on end, of six or eight inches diameter; the first circle around the crown of the arch; the next two feet from the first, and so on, the last circle about two feet from the wall of the kiln; the sticks in each circle to be two feet apart. When the kiln is filled up to the top of the first set of sticks, then place others on the tops of these, and so continue them to near the top of the limestone. In Plymouth, they generally burn 1 1-2 cords of wood for every 100 bushels of lime the kiln contains, and burn a kiln containing 1000 bushels in less than 48 hours.

A cord of wood burnt in two hours will produce double the intensity of heat, that a cord burnt in four hours will give; hence the faster wood is consumed the less is required. Limestone must be heated to a certain degree before it will be lime, and the sooner the precess is finished, the more wood is saved. Wood about half seasoned, is better than when dry or green.

Charleston, May 5.—*The Weather*, in the week past, has been unusually dark and gloomy—the sky full of affrightening clouds, and the earth wet with incessant showers. Vegetation prospers in the while, and the green leaves and the vernal flowers and fruits rejoice in their growth. But man, who sympathises with the vegetable world only in their common origin, the dust, grows mouldy in the moist atmosphere, which mildews his affections, and insinuates its dissolving damp among the vitals of his happiness. Is it not unfortunately, true, that the fertility of the earth is, in some measure, indicative of the decay of human life; and that we thus pay for our greater ability to produce, by our limited ability to enjoy?—that health abounds for barren, and wealth for fertile climes? and that the Divine economy thus distributes and adapts its blessings, so as to leave no cause of complaint, without some atoning subject of consolation?

But as man is the best growth of nature, and intellectual man the Corinthian ornament of this earth, it would seem a pity to blend his ripeness and his decay with the contagious fragrance and dissolution of ephemeral plants and flowers. It were better to remove him to lands fruitful only in blasts that brace the limbs, in toil that steels the nerves, in cold that stimulates, and repose that rewards labor. The ancients erred, it it true, in believing any part of the globe uninhabitable. The moderns may fatally err, in preferring parts that ought not to be inhabited.

Courier.

Dennis M'Carty,* with John M'Henry and Thomas Cole, are now on their trial for setting fire to the State house. It appears from the testimony of one of them, who was permitted to turn state's evidence, that they some time ago entered into a plot to assassinate the then Mayor of the city, and set fire to his dwelling.—*Phil. pap.*

[*Is this John Binns's correspondent

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1824.

CANALS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE Report of the Commissioners to examine the contemplated routes for connecting the waters of French Creek and Lake Erie, &c. read in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 25th of January last, is one of the steps of the legislature towards a scheme of internal improvement which will place the state on a pinnacle of prosperity. These are topics worthy of the deliberations of the government of a great state, and would employ its time much better than some of the discussions that occupied the last session of the legislature.

No other country on earth will exhibit such a victory of art over nature, when the system of canals is completed in which we are particularly interested. New-York has conquered the cataracts of Niagara, and united Lake Erie with the Eastern ocean. The union of French creek will cause the springs of Crawford county to mingle on one side with the floods of the Mexican Gulph at New-Orleans, and on the other, to flow through lake Erie, and meet the Atlantic at New-York. The current of trade thro' this communication will be enormous; for not only will the sugar and cotton of the Mississippi be exchanged through it for broad cloths and silks from the Atlantic coast, but there will also pass the product of the labors of a strong and rapidly increasing population along the line of the route, along the shore of Lake Erie, of Huron, of Michigan, and of all those other waters that branch from them, exhibiting regions of unrivalled fertility, where hemp grows wild, where standard copper is scattered on the surface of the earth, and where the otter rivals the sable in the color and fineness of his fur. Imagination can scarcely conceive higher advantages for commerce than are presented by the countries to be connected, and of course no highway would be more frequented. This would at last give to the interior of Pennsylvania the population of which bad policy respecting her land titles can no longer deprive her, and would disseminate vast sums of money in places where it is now an article of considerable rarity.

But these instant advantages are not half the consequences of uniting the Allegheny with Lake Erie. The wealth and population introduced into the adjacent counties by the communication, will immediately enable us to open a canal from the head waters of the Susquehanna to the Allegheny, which will form the true "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," and put us beyond the reach of any rival or visionary project for scaling the mountains in order to create a feeble, circuitous, and impracticable ditch, designed to transfer the wealth of Pennsylvania from its native, accustomed, and legitimate channels. The junction of the Susquehanna with the Allegheny will carry the profits of the commerce, the wealth, and the population, through the heart of the state, by means of her great artery, to enrich an hundred towns on its banks, to give the choice of a fourfold market, and to reach that of her commercial metropolis by means of the two avenues to Philadelphia from the Susquehanna, which will be shortly completed.

It is useless to dwell on the prospects to be opened by this combination; even blindness must perceive them. The only question is as to the practicability of the scheme. In this we are safe. The report before us shows the western canal be a mere bagatelle to the power of the State. The western branch of the Susquehanna approaches by Anderson's creek so near to Sandylick, or Toby's creek, tributaries of the Allegheny, as to make their junction an affair of a month's labor.

Although great pains have been expended in the exploration of the commissioners, as is shown by their report, and although we are well aware of the importance of debouching at Erie, we believe there is a route they have left unexplored, preferable to either of those suggested. It is, to pursue the channel of the Conneaut creek to its mouth on the Lake, in the state of Ohio, instead of leaving it near Lexington, as proposed. The greatest argument for this route is the saving of expense, which will accelerate the execution of the plan: but the prospect of inducing contributions from Ohio, in return for giving her the lake mouth of the canal, and the existence of a small, but improveable, harbour at the mouth of the creek, are very strong corroborations to a preference of that route.

There is another route which has many advocates in the neighboring country—to unite the head waters of Big Beaver, north of Warren in Ohio, with Grand river. This is said by some persons to be more practicable than any of the other projects. The only objection of Pennsylvania is, that the line of the canal, or rather of the navigation, runs too short a distance through our territory, and flows into the Ohio river below Pittsburgh, our western capital. These are very serious considerations. For ourselves, we are persuaded that any canal, which should touch our territory, would bring such an influx of population into the adjoining counties as would advance the welfare of the whole of that division of the state a century at a leap. The experience of New-York is testimony of this. But certainly routes ought not to be neglected that would lead into the Allegheny above Pittsburgh, until it should be demonstrated that the union of the lake and the river would be rendered problematical by adopting them: when the question is between no canal, or one that shall enter below the point most advantageous to us, then, unless we are bereft of our senses, we shall not hesitate to adopt the route we now look to as our dernier resort.

A bill bearing strongly on this object has been before the legislature, viz: for establishing a board of works. The wisdom of such an institution becomes every day more and more apparent, and has received the sanction of several of the best informed legislatures in the confederation, as well as of the enlightened nations from whom the idea is borrowed. Indeed it is become necessary in Pennsylvania, in consequence of the great interest the state has in the stock of various turnpike, bridge, and canal companies, to see that no partial interest shall give an erroneous direction to their course, as has been the case in repeated instances, and that no temporary negligence shall endanger the destruction of the works. It is in vain to talk of the watchfulness of interest in the stockholders or directors to superintend these things; every one who has contributed to them understands how they are often managed. Engineering is not like legislation, it is not born with every man in the country; nor do people acquire a knowledge of laying out a road by riding on one. Engineers of the first science and skill are the proper persons to fill the post; and they should be procured at any cost. They would save the state many times their salaries in the first year—they would save by prohibiting improper locations of public works, by preventing extravagant contracts, by forbidding unreasonable advances, by indicating the proper mode of executing the work; above all, by having the routes thoroughly explored, the best chosen, and complete detailed plans, drafts and estimates prepared before hand, so that there would be a sufficient certainty in the appropriations, and security that, as far as our institutions will admit, the money would be faithfully applied to the best plan of operations; which their experience and science will best enable them to determine. They will see the state, as one views a country from an eminence, with far better scope than inhabitants of the less elevated land. They will see, to use a figurative expression, with *state eyes*, and not with *county or township eyes*. The former will enable them to combine public improvements with a view to the general welfare: the latter are too apt to see nothing but the immediate and partial operation on private, minute or sectional interests.

We have no doubt that among the first objects of a commission of this nature would be to direct the attention of the state to the magnificent scheme of uniting the Western capital of the state with the political seat of government, and with the commercial metropolis, by the Allegheny and the Susquehanna, the Union Canal, and that of the Chesapeake and Delaware: joining the three by the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and through the lake by the grand canal, with New-York, and again with the Susquehanna by the Cayuga or the Seneca Lake—A scheme which will again place the state upon the elevated superiority in population and wealth over all others in the confederation, which she has lost by unhappy disputes about titles and politics, and which the cessation of these disputes affords the most favorable opportunity for regaining.

The commissioners would direct the western canal to pass through the streets of the town of Erie if possible, and if not, they would not hesitate to guide it into the lake at a point in the state of Ohio. They would argue, that population has followed the line of the New-York canal, and poured into the adjacent countries with a surge far exceeding the waves which flow through the locks, and they would wisely judge that such a general advantage would counteract any considerations of a local nature. They would say, that the harbor of Erie will always maintain an ascendency over all others on the lake, and that the town will thrive in a tenfold ratio by force of the population which the canal must introduce.

The state of Ohio has been eagerly engaged in explorations for a route through her territory: one is said to exist in a part of it now unsettled. She has not the means at present of making such a canal, but she will not lose sight of it; and we shall have reason to lament our lethargy when she shall carry her projects into execution, which she will do certainly, and at no distant period. Let us then anticipate her, and, by making the communication, render her's unnecessary, while, by offering a nearer route through a more populous region, less interrupted by ice, we put it out of her power to keep one up, by absorbing the profits of the transit. Let us even purchase, if necessary, her co-operation, by giving her the profits of a part of the line, and of the debouche on the lake.

With this object we hope the legislature will, at the next session, order the route by the Conneaut creek to be explored by scientific engineers, and that, if superior facilities present themselves, the Governor shall open a negotiation with Ohio, to ascertain on what terms she will unite with us in an undertaking of such enormous advantage to both state.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

☞The Beaver, Meadville, and Erie papers are requested to copy the above. M. S.

A reader requests us to copy the following paragraph from a Kentucky paper.

"With the Argus published at Frankfort, Ky. we believe, "the idea that any other candidates for electors in Kentucky except those who are pledged to support Mr. Clay, is to us so utterly chimerical, that we can look on their nomination as intended, in general, for no other purpose than to produce effect abroad by keeping up appearances of division at home. Those for Jackson will obtain many votes, but we have no conception that they will get a majority in any one county in the state. The candidates, who will, *if elected*, vote for John Quincy Adams, will have to vote for themselves, or receive none."

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

New-York, May 16.—It is with the most painful feelings of distress that it falls upon us to notice the heart-rending particulars of an explosion on board the steamboat Ætna, captain Robinson, on her passage from Washington, New-Jersey, to this city.

About half past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, near Robin's Reef, a mile this side of the Kills, the centre boiler of the Ætna exploded, spreading instant destruction among the passengers and machinery, and filling the minds of the survivors with indescribable misery, and none can find words to give any correct idea of the horror of the dreadful scene.

There were on board, at this time, the passengers in the citizens' coach line from Philadelphia, and others taken on board at Elizabeth Point, making in all, including the Ætna's crew, about thirty souls. As far as we have been able to ascertain their fate, the following is believed to be correct: Lost in the cabin by the explosion, the wife of Mr. Job Furman, her sister, a daughter of Mr. Waters Furman, and Mrs. Meserole, daughter of Mr. Job Furman, all of one family, who had been to Elizabeth to attend the funeral of a near relative.—A young lad about 13 years of age, belonging to the same family, was at the time of the explosion sleeping on the covering of the boiler, and was thrown into the air, and fell into the vacuum caused by the removal of the machinery, and received no injury! A female child about four years of age, asleep in the after cabin, supposed to be Mrs. Dougherty's, and a Miss Bates, of this city, also perished. Three persons jumped out of the forward cabin windows, two of whom were drowned: one was a gentleman with green spectacles, supposed to be a foreigner, and who had been reading music a few minutes before the accident, and the other Victor Grasse, the barkeeper. Mr. Charles Hollingshead, of Princeton, New-Jersey, who was in the forward cabin, jumped overboard through a window, and was saved by seizing a bench that was thrown over, and afterwards picked up by the Ætna's boat.

After the boat had been towed up, the body of a stout man was found, covered with pieces of the wreck, whose linen was marked M. P. The following persons were sent to the Hospital, two of whom are since dead.

John Winter and John Gillon, both of Philadelphia; Alexander Cromwell, of Jamaica; Nancy Dougherty, of Auburn; Litty Taylor, of New-York; Joseph Stevens, of Ireland; Michael Eckfeldt, of Philadelphia; Thomas Brady or Bradin, of Wilmington, Delaware; and Mrs. Ann Thomas, of Philadelphia, all but two of whom belonged to the boat.

It is believed that five others will not survive, but that Mr. Bradin and Mr. Eckfeldt, stated to have been drowned will recover.

Mr. John Pearce and Mr. Ryers, both of Philadelphia, escaped without injury, being on deck near the bow.

Jonathan Case, of Schenectady; Benedict Arnold, of Amsterdam, New-York; Mr. Heacock and lady, are also among those saved.

When this awful occurrence took place, the steam boat United States was about five miles stern, and coming up with the steam boat Ætna, took her in tow and left her in Whitehall slip. Captain Robinson, who was not much injured, did all that it was possible for man to do, to save those uninjured, and to afford assistance to the wounded. His conduct is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The Ætna was under an easier pressure of steam than usual, making, as we are informed, but 18 strokes a minute, while 22 is her usual gauge.

The Ætna has been running for several years on the Delaware, and was brought round here a few weeks since on account of her being well adapted to the narrow passage from the Raritan to the town of Washington. As she is propelled by what is called high pressure, most people are of opinion that this is the cause of the present accident. We profess to be ignorant of the difference of danger between the boats of high or low steam; but in all cases, both on land and water, when opposition lines are contending for the greatest despatch, the lives of passengers are endangered; and we hope this melancholy instance will convince proprietors of the folly to say the least of it, of hazarding so much to gratify their own feelings.

The following letter was written by a young gentleman who was on board the boat, addressed to his relation in Philadelphia.

New-York, May 16.

It is with pain I inform you of an awful occurrence that took place at 7 o'clock last evening, on board the steam-boat Ætna, Captain Thomas Robinson, when about seven miles from, and in sight of this city, her boiler bursting with a noise like thunder, and throwing the pieces upon the quarter-deck, where I had the minute before been standing. I had walked to the bows when the explosion took place; and thanks be to the Almighty that I am one of the few who escaped unhurt. Oh! the awfulness of the scene!—My situation I can scarcely describe. It pleased the Almighty to give me a command of myself at this horrid moment, when every one on board thought it his last, and some in despair jumped overboard and were drowned. A man standing by me was jumping, when I told him he had better remain quiet, and if the boat should be burned up, we could throw off the cover for the cables, (a large round box at the bows,) that we stood by, and might save ourselves in this way. He stopped, and a man trying in the water we threw him a rope and drew him upon deck. He was one of the Firemen who had been blown overboard. This served to compose him a little, or he would have jumped over the side of the boat. The smoke disappearing, the horrors of the sight increased, when we beheld the bodies of those who had been struck by pieces of the boiler, weltering in their blood on the deck. I now attempted to make my way aft, and succeeded, after getting through the smoke and broken parts of the wreck, in assisting Capt. Robinson and others to clear the companion-way to get into the Ladies' Cabin. The Capt. went down and handed up five Ladies whom I took from him, and placing them upon deck they expired. One little girl about the age of Mary, entreated me to throw water upon her, her agonies were so great.—They were all of one family, and had been on board but a few minutes, being on their return from the funeral of a sister at Elizabethtown Point. In this situation we were discovered by two boats at the Quarantine Ground, which put off to our assistance, and brought us up to the city, and a steam boat passing by brought the wreck, with the dead and wounded on board, up to the wharf. What rendered my situation more singular was, that my baggage was blown up, but fell upon the wreck again. My trunk, previously to my being taken off, I found in the place from which the boiler had been blown. Last night at 12 o'clock I went to search for my writing desk.—Two friends accompanied me, but they were not permitted to go on board, as the Coroner had just held an inquest, and had gone on shore to give his verdict. I therefore went on board alone, and getting a light commenced searching for, and succeeded in getting the desk, &c. and discovering a hand under some of the rubbish, I called one of the watchmen, and moving the timber away, it led to the discovery of another corpse. The name of the ladies who were killed, was Furman.

From the Reading Chronicle, May 15.

A LIKE TO HAVE BEEN SERIOUS FRAY.

For some days past, there has been considerable talk here about an affair that occurred on Monday last, on the Union Canal, seven or eight miles from this place, at Stout's mill-dam, on the Tulpehocken creek. It seems the contractor for that section had made preparations and was about to erect an aqueduct across the dam, but could not do it unless the dam was drained, in which case the grist mill must remain idle until it was finished. The contractor stated the case fairly, and offered Mr. Stout five dollars for every day his hands would cause the mill to remain idle, which was refused: he demanded ten. Many hard words followed, and finally the contractor said that he would be compelled to order his hands to open a breach at the breast of the dam sufficiently large to drain the water off. Mr. Stout threatened that if he did, he would shoot the first one who attempted it, and accordingly went to the house and brought his gun, accompanied by his son, who was also armed with a gun. The contractor then stepped up to the two stouts, and, drawing from his pockets a couple of pistols, presented one at each, and commanded them to deliver up their guns, which they did and fled. The contractor, being in possession of the premises, caused his hands to open the dam as had been threatened; but they had scarcely done this when the Stouts re-appeared, accompanied by a posse of about thirty persons, armed with divers weapons, who commenced an attack, and upon which the canal men gave way and fled. Had the parties been nearer equal, it is conjectured there would have been more blood spilled, and perhaps some lives lost; but as it is, there was only one person who received a flesh wound from a small sword, and sundry persons who received bloody noses. The posse still retain possession of the premises, and will not suffer a canal man to enter thereon.

Similar difficulties have frequently been experienced by the contractors, which are much to be regretted by the friends of internal improvement, as the progress of the work is consequently much retarded.

[A subsequent paper states that the parties have come to terms, and that the work goes on peaceably.]

The Reading Chronicle cautions the public against a man by the name of Cyrus Griffin, who escaped from that borough on Sunday morning, the 9th inst. and who had been for some time employed there as a schoolmaster. He is "about 26 or 27 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, with one of which he squinted, and black eye-brows; one of his feet was clumped and very much turned inward; he wore black clothes and black hat." The same paper observes. "The day before his departure he defrauded sundry store-keepers and mechanics of this place to the amount of between two and three hundred dollars, besides leaving many debts unpaid and carrying off feloniously many books and other small articles, and taking with him, no doubt feloniously too, divers *female hearts*.—*Lebanon Rep.*

Speaking of the late blowing up of the powder mill in Kentucky, the editor of the Frankfort Commentator remarks:

Accidents of this kind, though very common at those establishments, operate as but slight discouragement to the prosecution of a profitable business. The mind is so constituted in numerous individuals, that the danger of working in such places, though unattended with glory, is, like the dangers of the seas, rather attractive than repulsive. This remark may be illustrated by the following anecdote:—A powder mill exploded in the neighborhood of Lexington, a very few years ago; by which the manager was killed. The salary for which he had risqued and lost his life, was only $200 per annum. Yet, while Mr. —— one of the proprietors, was attending the funeral of the deceased, no less than *fifteen* applications were made to him, for the place of manager, with $200 salary, which had thus been unfortunately vacated.

Col. William Nichols, a member of Parliament of Upper Canada after dining at the house of a friend at Fort George, started to return in his wagon to his own residence above Queenstown. The night was extremely dark, and when Mr. Nichols had descended the Heights just above Queenstown, where the road takes a sudden turn on the brink of one of the most awful precipices on the Niagara river, his horse, instead of turning to the right and following the road, went straight forward to the precipice, when, horrible to relate, Mr. Nichols, his horse and wagon were all precipitated headlong down the awful steep, a distance in the whole of about *three hundred* feet. Mr. Nichols was killed instantly; his horse shared his fate, and his wagon was literally dashed to atoms.

Shocking.—On Thursday last, a man named William Paradise, was correcting his son, aged about 17 years, for some fault he had committed; the youth resisting, seized the weapon, and attempted to run out of his reach, when the aggravated father got his gun and shot him on the spot! He expired in about fifteen minutes.

Cambridge, Md. Chronicle.

Union, Pa. May 18.—A man by the name of William Kile of Perryopolis in this county, was on the night of the 8th instant, murdered in his own house; the perpetrator is supposed to be his own wife—she is lodged in jail to await her trial.

Dr. Robert Honeyman, a physician of much reputation and learning, who died on the 21st ult. in Virginia, whither he emigrated from Scotland in 1774, has left the following bequest in his will dated in 1821:

"I also give and bequeath to my son, *a human rib* which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib *(which is of James the Fifth King of Scotland)* and transmit it carefully to his descendants.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Paul Allen, Esq. editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, has signified his intention of conducting a periodical publication, to be issued weekly on Saturdays. The acknowledged talents of Mr. Allen, will of course insure an early subscription to his paper, and an instructive and gratifying sheet to his readers.

We notice with pleasure, the promise too, of furnishing each number with articles which shall be considered calculated to lead the mind to a proper frame for the approaching Sabbath. It has been the lot of almost all religious papers, to be of so sombre a cast, and so completely devoted to "modes of faith," that they were unfit to awaken any feeling of affection in the heart, or, elicit one single spark of devotion. The effect caused by abstract arguments in the public prints, upon articles of faith, has been to strengthen the bigot in his strong hold of opinion, and to confirm the doubts and misgivings of the sceptic.

In religious papers *not* devoted to polemics, a want of controversy has diminished the zeal of editors, or suffered the talents of occasional contributors "to languish unessayed," and the mass of works offered under the specious name of Religion, have indeed fed their readers with "*milk* and not with *meat*."

Of works exclusively literary, the public has with much justice complained, that they were either light and frivolous, or that they lent the weight of their influence against the pure spirit of religion.

As a scholar, Mr. Allen will be able to embellish his columns with the flowers of literature, as a Christian he will, without doubt mingle with his polyanthos a *blossom* of piety, which will impart a pure and acceptable fragrance to its accompanying sweets.

We do not understand that Mr. Allen's publication is to be considered exclusively religious, on the contrary it is intended for a "literary publication,"—yet the *literature* of it, we are persuaded will be deeply imbued with the spirit of that religion which gives value to our dearest enjoyments.

U. S. Gaz.

Jacob Wagner proposes to publish, in Philadelphia, a weekly Journal, to be called the Liberal, each number to consist of 16 octavo pages, or 832 pages a year, at 5 dollars per annum. Its object will be, says the prospectus, to communicate political and current intelligence in a compact, perspicuous and unembarrassing form, to record documents of more than transitory importance, and to promote, in its humble range, the best and permanent interests of the country, with all due zeal, decorum and impartiality.

Mr. *John Randolph* came in upon us yesterday afternoon on horse back in full speed, having left Washington after 12 o'clock, and took passage at 5 o'clock in the steam boat for Philadelphia. His very odd appearance caused a crowd of people upon the wharf to see him off. His dress, a little fur cap, blue coat, white vest, drab breeches, long yellow top boots and spurs.

Baltimore Pat.

Mr. Randolph embarked for Liverpool, in one of the New York Packets, in pursuit of health.

It is astonishing, to notice the sources whence pleasures are derived; that which produces pain to one, is the cause of exquisite delight to another—one derives happiness from a consciousness that others are in the enjoyment of the same pleasures which attend him; while another makes even a disagreeable situation productive of happiness by contrasting it with the less enviable lot of thousands around him. Ignorance and knowledge, poverty and riches, sickness and health, have been, and are now productive of pleasure to fools or philosophers.

The following article from a Circus bill of fare in Charleston, appears to open a *new* source of pleasure.

Mr. STOKER, the undaunted flying phenomenon, will go through his wonderful evolutions on the SLACK ROPE. Among his numerous and astonishing performances, he will, while in full motion, suspend himself, and *hang solely by the Neck* exciting the strongest sensations of pleasure, derived from the confident security of the performer.

Now what great pleasure it can be, to see a man *hang solely by the neck*, we cannot perceive, unless it is derived from the consciousness that he has *deserved it*.

U. S. Gaz.

APOLOGIES.

Landlady—Will you take another cup of coffee, sir!—It is not so good as I could wish, owing to the haste in which you wished it got ready.

Traveller—Madam, there is no occasion for an apology. Your coffee is most excellent—*what there is of it.*

The landlady colored. He immediately recollected himself and added—Pardon me, madam, I did not mean what I said. I meant to say there is an abundance—*such as it is.*

The late R. B. Sheridan, being once on a parliamentary committee, happened to enter the room when most of the members were present and seated, though business had not yet commenced; when, perceiving that there was not another seat in the room, he, with his usual readiness, said, "Will any gentleman move, that I may *take the chair?*"

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, do.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F&M bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chilicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F&M Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk &br $5&up	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

S. A. DUBARRY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.
All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail.
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—1198.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1824.

CANALS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE Report of the Commissioners to examine the contemplated routes for connecting the waters of French Creek and Lake Erie, &c. read in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 30th of January last, is one of the steps of the legislature towards a scheme of Internal Improvement which will place the state on a pinnacle of prosperity. These are topics worthy of the deliberations of the government of a great state, and would employ its time much better than some of the discussions that occupied the last session of the legislature.

No other country on earth will exhibit such a victory of art over nature, when the system of canals is completed in which we are particularly interested. New-York has conquered the cataracts of Niagara, and united Lake Erie with the Eastern ocean. The union of French creek will cause the springs of Crawford county to mingle on one side with the floods of the Mexican Guph at New-Orleans; and on the other, to flow through lake Erie, and meet the Atlantic at New-York. The current of trade thro' this communication will be enormous; for not only will the sugar and cotton of the Mississippi be exchanged through it for broad cloths and silks from the Atlantic coast, but there will also pass the product of the labors of a strong and rapidly increasing population along the line of the route, along the shore of Lake Erie, of Huron, of Michigan, and of all those other waters that branch from them, exhibiting regions of unrivalled fertility, where hemp grows wild, where standard copper is scattered on the surface of the earth, and where the otter rivals the sable in the color and fineness of his fur. Imagination can scarcely conceive higher advantages for commerce than are presented by the countries to be connected, and of course no highway would be more frequented. This would at last give to the interior of Pennsylvania the population of which bad policy respecting her land titles can no longer deprive her, and would disseminate vast sums of money in places where it is now an article of considerable rarity.

But these instant advantages are not half the consequences of uniting the Allegheny with Lake Erie. The wealth and population introduced into the adjacent counties by the communication, will immediately enable us to open a canal from the head waters of the Susquehanna to the Allegheny, which will form the true "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," and put us beyond the reach of any rival or visionary project for scaling the mountains in order to create a feeble, circuitous, and impracticable ditch, designed to transfer the wealth of Pennsylvania from its native, accustomed, and legitimate channels. The junction of the Susquehanna with the Allegheny will carry the profits of the commerce, the wealth, and the population, through the heart of the state, by means of her great artery, to enrich an hundred towns on its banks, to give the choice of a fourfold market, and to reach that of her commercial metropolis by means of the two avenues to Philadelphia from the Susquehanna, which will be shortly completed.

It is useless to dwell on the prospects to be opened by this combination; even blindness must perceive them. The only question is as to the practicability of the scheme. In this we are safe. The report before us shows the western canal be a mere bagatelle to the power of the State. The western branch of the Susquehanna approaches by Anderson's creek so near to Sandylick, or Toby's creek, tributaries of the Allegheny, as to make their junction an affair of a month's labor.

Although great pains have been expended in the exploration of the commissioners, as is shown by their report, and although we are well aware of the importance of debouching at Erie, we believe there is a route they have left unexplored, preferable to either of those suggested. It is, to pursue the channel of the Conneaut creek to its mouth on the Lake, in the state of Ohio; instead of leaving it near Lexington, as proposed. The greatest argument for this route is the saving of expense, which will accelerate the execution of the plan: but the prospect of inducing contributions from Ohio, in return for giving her the lake mouth of the canal, and the existence of a small, but improveable, harbour at the mouth of the creek, are very strong corroborations to a preference of that route.

There is another route which has many advocates in the neighboring country—to unite the head waters of Big Beaver, north of Warren in Ohio, with Grand river. This is said by some persons to be more practicable than any of the other projects. The only objection of Pennsylvania is, that the line of the canal, or rather of the navigation, runs too short a distance through our territory, and flows into the Ohio river below Pittsburgh, our western capital. These are very serious considerations. For ourselves, we are persuaded that any canal, which should touch our territory, would bring such an influx of population into the adjoining counties as would advance the welfare of the whole of that division of the state a century at a leap. The experience of New-York is testimony of this. But certainly routes ought not to be neglected that would lead into the Allegheny above Pittsburgh, until it should be demonstrated that the union of the lake and the river would be rendered problematical by adopting them: when the question is between no canal, or one that shall enter below the point most advantageous to us, then, unless we are bereft of our senses, we shall not hesitate to adopt the route we now look to as our dernier resort.

A bill bearing strongly on this object has been before the legislature, viz: for establishing a board of works. The wisdom of such an institution becomes every day more and more apparent, and has received the sanction of several of the best informed legislatures in the confederation, as well as of the enlightened nations from whom the idea is borrowed. Indeed it is become necessary in Pennsylvania, in consequence of the great interest the state has in the stock of various turnpike, bridge, and canal companies, to see that no partial interest shall give an erroneous direction to their course, as has been the case in repeated instances, and that no temporary negligence shall endanger the destruction of the works. It is in vain to talk of the watchfulness of interest in the stockholders or directors to superintend these things; every one who has contributed to them understands how they are often managed. Engineering is not like legislation, it is not born with every man in the country; nor do people acquire a knowledge of laying out a road by riding on one. Engineers of the first science and skill are the proper persons to fill the post; and they should be procured at any cost. They would save the state many times their salaries in the first year—they would save by prohibiting improper locations of public works, by preventing extravagant contracts, by forbidding unreasonable advances, by indicating the proper mode of executing the work; above all, by having the routes thoroughly explored, the best chosen, and complete detailed plans, drafts and estimates prepared before hand, so that there would be a sufficient certainty in the appropriations, and security that, as far as our institutions will admit, the money would be faithfully applied to the best plan of operations; which their experience and science will best enable them to determine. They will see the state, as one views a country from an eminence, with far better scope than inhabitants of the less elevated land. They will see, to use a figurative expression, with *state eyes, and not with county or township eyes.* The former will enable them to combine public improvements with a view to the general welfare: the latter are too apt to see nothing but the immediate and partial operation on private, minute or sectional interests.

We have no doubt that among the first objects of a commission of this nature would be to direct the attention of the state to the magnificent scheme of uniting the Western capital of the state with the political seat of government, and with the commercial metropolis, by the Allegheny and the Susquehanna, the Union Canal, and that of the Chesapeake and Delaware: joining the three by the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and through the lake by the grand canal, with New-York, and again with the Susquehanna by the Cayuga or the Seneca Lake—A scheme which will again place the state upon the elevated superiority in population and wealth over all others in the confederation, which she has lost by unhappy disputes about titles and politics, and which the cessation of these disputes affords the most favorable opportunity for regaining.

The commissioners would direct the western canal to pass through the streets of the town of Erie if possible, and if not, they would not hesitate to guide it into the lake at a point in the state of Ohio: they would argue, that population has followed the line of the New-York canal; and poured into the adjacent countries with a surge far exceeding the waves which flow through the locks; and they would wisely judge that such a general advantage would counteract any considerations of a local nature. They would say, that the harbor of Erie will always maintain an ascendency over all others on the lake, and that the town will thrive in a tenfold ratio by force of the population which the canal must introduce.

The state of Ohio has been eagerly engaged in explorations for a route through her territory: one is said to exist in a part of it now unsettled. She has not the means at present of making such a canal, but she will not lose sight of it; and we shall have reason to lament our lethargy when she shall carry her projects into execution, which she will do certainly, and at no distant period. Let us then anticipate her, and, by making the communication, render her's unnecessary, while, by offering a nearer route through a more populous region, less interrupted by ice, we put it out of her power to keep one up, by absorbing the profits of the transit. Let us even purchase, if necessary, her co-operation, by giving her the profits of a part of the line, and of the debouche on the lake.

With this object we hope the legislature will, at the next session, order the route by the Conneyaut creek to be explored by scientific engineers, and that, if superior facilities present themselves, the Governor shall open a negotiation with Ohio, to ascertain on what terms she will unite with us in an undertaking of such enormous advantage to both state.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

☞The Beaver, Meadville, and Erie papers are requested to copy the above. M. S.

A reader requests us to copy the following paragraph from a Kentucky paper.

"With the Argus published at Frankfort, Ky. we believe, "the idea that any other candidates for electors in Kentucky except those who are pledged to support Mr. Clay, is to us so utterly chimerical, that we can look on their annunciation as intended, in general, for no other purpose than to produce effect abroad by keeping up appearances of division at home. Those for Jackson will obtain many votes, but we have no conception that they will get a majority in any one county in the state. The candidates, who will, *if elected*, vote for John Quincy Adams, will have to vote for themselves, or receive none."

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

New-York, May 16.—It is with the most painful feelings of distress that it falls upon us to notice the heart-rending particulars of an explosion on board the steam boat Ætna, captain Robinson, on her passage from Washington, New-Jersey, to this city.

About half past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, near Robin's Reef, a mile this side of the Kills, the centre boiler of the Ætna exploded, spreading instant destruction among the passengers and machinery, and filling the minds of the survivors with indescribable misery, and none can find words to give any correct idea of the horror of the dreadful scene.

There were on board, at this time, the passengers in the citizens' coach line from Philadelphia, and others taken on board at Elizabeth Point, making in all, including the Ætna's crew, about thirty souls. As far as we have been able to ascertain their fate, the following is believed to be correct: Lost in the cabin by the explosion, the wife of Mr. Job Furman, her sister, a daughter of Mr. Waters Furman, and Mrs. Meserole, daughter of Mr. Job Furman, all of one family, who had been to Elizabeth to attend the funeral of a near relative.—A young lad about 13 years of age, belonging to the same family, was at the time of the explosion sleeping on the covering of the boiler, and was thrown into the air, and fell into the vacuum caused by the removal of the machinery, and received no injury! A female child about four years of age, asleep in the after cabin, supposed to be Mrs. Dougherty's, and a Miss Bates, of this city, also perished. Three persons jumped out of the forward cabin windows, two of whom were drowned: one was a gentleman with green spectacles, supposed to be a foreigner, and who had been reading music a few minutes before the accident, and the other Victor Grasse, the barkeeper. Mr. Charles Hollingshead, of Princeton, New-Jersey, who was in the forward cabin, jumped overboard through a window, and was saved by seizing a bench that was thrown over, and afterwards picked up by the Ætna's boat.

After the boat had been towed up, the body of a stout man was found, covered with pieces of the wreck, whose linen was marked M. P. The following persons were sent to the Hospital, two of whom are since dead.

John Winter and John Gillon, both of Philadelphia; Alexander Cromwell, of Jamaica; Nancy Dougherty, of Auburn; Litty Taylor, of New-York; Joseph Stevens, of Ireland; Michael Eckfeldt, of Philadelphia; Thomas Brady or Bradin, of Wilmington, Delaware; and Mrs. Ann Thomas, of Philadelphia, all but two of whom belonged to the boat.

It is believed that five others will not survive, but that Mr. Bradin and Mr. Eckfeldt, stated to have been drowned will recover.

Mr. John Pearce and Mr. Ryers, both of Philadelphia, escaped without injury, being on deck near the bow.

Jonathan Case, of Schenectady; Benedict Arnold, of Amsterdam, New-York; Mr. Heacock and lady, are also among those saved.

When this awful occurrence took place, the steam boat United States was about five miles stern, and coming up with the steam boat Ætna, took her in tow and left her in Whitehall slip. Captain Robinson, who was not much injured, did all that it was possible for man to do, to save those uninjured, and to afford assistance to the wounded. His conduct is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The Ætna was under an easier pressure of steam than usual, making, as we are informed, but 18 strokes a minute, while 22 is her usual gauge.

The Ætna has been running for several years on the Delaware, and was brought round here a few weeks since on account of her being well adapted to the narrow passage from the Raritan to the town of Washington. As she is propelled by what is called high pressure, most people are of opinion that this is the cause of the present accident. We profess to be ignorant of the difference of danger between the boats of high or low steam; but in all cases, both on land and water, when opposition lines are contending for the greatest despatch, the lives of passengers are endangered; and we hope this melancholy instance will convince proprietors of the folly to say the least of it, of hazarding so much to gratify their own feelings.

The following letter was written by a young gentleman who was on board the boat, addressed to his relation in Philadelphia.

New-York, May 16.

It is with pain I inform you of an awful occurrence that took place at 7 o'clock last evening, on board the steam-boat Ætna, Captain Thomas Robinson, when about seven miles from, and in sight of this city, her boiler bursting with a noise like thunder, and throwing the pieces upon the quarter-deck, where I had the minute before been standing. I had walked to the bows when the explosion took place; and thanks be to the Almighty that I am one of the few who escaped unhurt. Oh! the awfulness of the scene!—My situation I can scarcely describe. It pleased the Almighty to give me a command of myself at this horrid moment, when every one on board thought it his last, and some in despair jumped overboard and were drowned. A man standing by me was jumping, when I told him he had better remain quiet, and if the boat should be burned up, we could throw off the cover for the cables, (a large round box at the bows,) that we stood by, and might save ourselves in this way. He stopped, and a man crying in the water we threw him a rope and drew him upon deck. He was one of the Firemen who had been blown overboard. This served to compose him a little, or he would have jumped over the side of the boat. The smoke disappearing, the horrors of the sight increased, when we beheld the bodies of those who had been struck by pieces of the boiler, weltering in their blood on the deck. I now attempted to make my way aft, and succeeded, after getting through the smoke and broken parts of the wreck, in assisting Capt. Robinson and others to clear the companion-way to get into the Ladies' Cabin. The Capt. went down and handed up five Ladies whom I took from him, and placing them upon deck they expired. One little girl about the age of Mary, entreated me to throw water upon her, her agonies were so great.—They were all of one family, and had been on board but a few minutes, being on their return from the funeral of a sister at Elizabethtown Point. In this situation we were discovered by two boats at the Quarantine Ground, which put off to our assistance, and brought us up to the city, and a steam boat passing by brought the wreck, with the dead and wounded on board, up to the wharf. What rendered my situation more singular was, that my baggage was blown up, but fell upon the wreck again. My trunk, previously to my being taken off, I found in the place from which the boiler had been blown. Last night at 12 o'clock I went to search for my writing desk.—Two friends accompanied me, but they were not permitted to go on board, as the Coroner had just held an inquest, and had gone on shore to give his verdict. I therefore went on board alone, and getting a light commenced searching for, and succeeded in getting the desk, &c. and discovering a hand under some of the rubbish, I called one of the watchmen, and moving the timber away, it led to the discovery of another corpse. The name of the ladies who were killed, was Furman.

* * *

From the Reading Chronicle, May 13.

A LIKE TO HAVE BEEN SERIOUS FRAY.

For some days past, there has been considerable talk here about an affair that occurred on Monday last, on the Union Canal, seven or eight miles from this place, at Stout's mill-dam, on the Tulpehocken creek. It seems the contractor for that section had made preparations and was about to erect an aqueduct across the dam, but could not do it unless the dam was drained, in which case the grist mill must remain idle until it was finished. The contractor stated the case fairly, and offered Mr. Stout five dollars for every day his hands would cause the mill to remain idle, which was refused; he demanded ten. Many hard words followed, and finally the contractor said that he would be compelled to order his hands to open a breach at the breast of the dam sufficiently large to drain the water off. Mr. Stout threatened that if he did, he would shoot the first one who attempted it, and accordingly went to the house and brought his gun, accompanied by his son, who was also armed with a gun. The contractor then stepped up to the two stouts, and, drawing from his pockets a couple of pistols, presented one at each, and commanded them to deliver up their guns, which they did and fled. The contractor, being in possession of the premises, caused his hands to open the dam as had been threatened; but they had scarcely done this when the Stouts re-appeared, accompanied by a posse of about thirty persons, armed with divers weapons, who commenced an attack, and upon which the canal men gave way and fled. Had the parties been nearer equal, it is conjectured there would have been more blood spilled, and perhaps some lives lost; but as it is, there was only one person who received a flesh wound from a small sword, and sundry persons who received bloody noses. The posse still retain possession of the premises, and will not suffer a canal man to enter thereon.

Similar difficulties have frequently been experienced by the contractors, which are much to be regretted by the friends of internal improvement, as the progress of the work is consequently much retarded.

[A subsequent paper states that the parties have come to terms, and that the work goes on peaceably.]

* * *

The Reading Chronicle cautions the public against a man by the name of Cyrus Griffin, who escaped from that borough on Sunday morning, the 9th inst. and who had been for some time employed there as a schoolmaster. He is "about 26 or 27 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, with one of which he squinted, and black eye-brows; one of his feet was clumped and very much turned inward; he wore black clothes and black hat." The same paper observes. "The day before his departure he defrauded sundry store-keepers and mechanics of this place to the amount of between two and three hundred dollars, besides leaving many debts unpaid and carrying off feloniously many books and other small articles, and taking with him, no doubt feloniously too, divers *female hearts.—Lebanon Rep.*

* * *

Speaking of the late blowing up of the powder mill in Kentucky, the editor of the Frankfort Commentator remarks:

Accidents of this kind, though very common at these establishments, operate as but slight discouragement to the prosecution of a profitable business. The mind is so constituted in numerous individuals, that the danger of working in such places, though unattended with glory, is, like the dangers of the seas, rather attractive than repulsive. This remark may be illustrated by the following anecdote:—A powder mill exploded in the neighborhood of Lexington, a very few years ago; by which the manager was killed. The salary for which he had risqued and lost his life, was only $200 per annum. Yet, while Mr. —— one of the proprietors, was attending the funeral of the deceased, no less than *fifteen* applications were made to him, for the place of manager, with $200 salary, which had thus been unfortunately vacated.

* * *

Col. William Nichols, a member of Parliament of Upper Canada after dining at the house of a friend at Fort George, started to return in his wagon to his own residence above Queenstown. The night was extremely dark, and when Mr. Nichols had descended the Heights just above Queenstown, where the road takes a sudden turn on the brink of one of the most awful precipices on the Niagara river, his horse, instead of turning to the right and following the road, went straight forward to the precipice, when, horrible to relate, Mr. Nichols, his horse and wagon were all precipitated headlong down the awful steep, a distance in the whole of about *three hundred* feet. Mr. Nichols was killed instantly; his horse shared his fate, and his wagon was literally dashed to atoms.

* * *

Shocking.—On Thursday last, a man named William Paradise, was correcting his son, aged about 17 years, for some fault he had committed; the youth resisting, seized the weapon, and attempted to run out of his reach, when the aggravated father got his gun and shot him on the spot! He expired in about fifteen minutes.

Cambridge, Md. Chronicle.

* * *

Union, Pa. May 18.—A man by the name of William Kile of Perryopolis in this county, was on the night of the 8th instant, murdered in his own house; the perpetrator is supposed to be his own wife—she is lodged in jail to await her trial.

* * *

Dr. Robert Honeyman, a physician of much reputation and learning, who died on the 21st ult. in Virginia, whither he emigrated from Scotland in 1774, has left the following bequest in his will dated in 1821:

"I also give and bequeath to my son, *a human rib* which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib *(which is of James the Fifth King of Scotland)* and transmit it carefully to his descendants.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Paul Allen, Esq. editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, has signified his intention of conducting a periodical publication, to be issued weekly on Saturdays. The acknowledged talents of Mr. Allen, will of course insure an early subscription to his paper, and an instructive and gratifying sheet to his readers.

We notice with pleasure, the promise too, of furnishing each number with articles which shall be considered calculated to lead the mind to a proper frame for the approaching Sabbath. It has been the lot of almost all religious papers, to be of so sombre a cast, and so completely devoted to "modes of faith," that they were unfit to awaken any feeling of affection in the heart, or elicit one single spark of devotion. The effect caused by abstract arguments in the public prints, upon articles of faith, has been to strengthen the bigot in his strong hold of opinion, and to confirm the doubts and misgivings of the sceptic.

In religious papers *not* devoted to polemics, a want of controversy has diminished the zeal of editors, or suffered the talents of occasional contributors "to languish unessayed," and the mass of works offered under the specious name of Religion, have indeed fed their readers with "*milk* and not with *meat*."

Of works exclusively literary, the public has with much justice complained, that they were either light and frivolous, or that they lent the weight of their influence against the pure spirit of religion.

As a scholar, Mr. Allen will be able to embellish his columns with the flowers of literature, as a Christian he will, without doubt mingle with his polyanthos a *blossom* of piety, which will impart a pure and acceptable fragrance to its accompanying sweets.

We do not understand that Mr. Allen's publication is to be considered exclusively religious, on the contrary it is intended for a "literary publication,"—yet the *literature* of it, we are persuaded will be deeply imbued with the spirit of that religion which gives value to our dearest enjoyments.

U. S. Gaz.

* * *

Jacob Wagner proposes to publish, in Philadelphia, a weekly Journal, to be called the Liberal, each number to consist of 16 octavo pages, or 832 pages a year, at 5 dollars per annum. Its object will be, says the prospectus, to communicate political and current intelligence in a compact, perspicuous and unembarrassing form, to record documents of more than transitory importance, and to promote, in its humble range, the best and permanent interests of the country, with all due zeal, decorum and impartiality.

* * *

Mr. *John Randolph* came in upon us yesterday afternoon on horse back in full speed, having left Washington after 12 o'clock, and took passage at 5 o'clock in the steam boat for Philadelphia. His very odd appearance caused a crowd of people upon the wharf to see him off. His dress, a little fur cap, blue coat, white vest, drab breeches, long yellow top boots and spurs.

Baltimore Pat.

Mr. Randolph embarked for Liverpool, in one of the New York Packets, in pursuit of health.

It is astonishing, to notice the sources whence pleasures are derived; that which produces pain to one, is the cause of exquisite delight to another—one derives happiness from a consciousness that others are in the enjoyment of the same pleasures which attend him; while another makes even a disagreeable situation productive of happiness by contrasting it with the less enviable lot of thousands around him. Ignorance and knowledge, poverty and riches, sickness and health, have been, and are now productive of pleasure to fools or philosophers.

The following article from a Circus bill of fare in Charleston, appears to open a *new* source of pleasure.

Mr. STOKER, the undaunted flying phenomenon, will go through his wonderful evolutions on the SLACK ROPE. Among his numerous and astonishing performances, he will, while in full motion, suspend himself, and *hang solely by the Neck!* exciting the strongest sensation of pleasure, derived from the confident security of the performer.

Now what great pleasure it can be, to see a man *hang solely by the neck*, we cannot perceive, unless it is derived from the consciousness that he has *deserved it.*

U. S. Gaz.

APOLOGIES.

Landlady—Will you take another cup of coffee, sir?—It is not so good as I could wish, owing to the haste in which you wished it got ready.

Traveller—Madam, there is no occasion for an apology. Your coffee is most excellent—*what there is of it.*

The landlady colored. He immediately recollected himself and added—Pardon me, madam, I did not mean what I said. I meant to say there is an abundance—*such as it is.*

* * *

The late R. B. Sheridan, being once on a parliamentary committee, happened to enter the room when most of the members were present and seated, though business had not yet commenced; when, perceiving that there was not another seat in the room, he, with his usual readiness, said, "Will any gentleman move, that I may *take the chair?*"

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, do	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F&M bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F&M Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk &br $5&up	4½	Eag bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	5	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del	par	Richmd & br $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusette.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood-stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail.

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1824.

THE MILITIA ELECTION,

On Tuesday last, resulted in the choice, by a large majority, of *Edward Patchell*, as General of this Brigade.

The Tariff bill has become a law. We congratulate the country on this result. It has terminated a most tedious, troublesome and expensive debate, and, with it, the uncertainty which held the energies of the country in suspense. We anticipate much good from the law. Tho' its additional duties are small, they are clear gain as far as they go, and they are extended on an equal scale to so many articles of foreign produce and manufacture, that foreigners will be unable, by sacrificing a few, to bribe us into the purchase of many more on terms disadvantageous to the country.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, from this district, dated

"*Washington City, 19th May, 1824.*

"The Tariff is through both Houses, and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The protection afforded by the bill is generally trifling, but it will still be of use to the country. It will show, at least, that this government is not altogether indifferent to the protection of the industry of the country, and that the stedfast, unrelenting hostility to every species of encouragement to domestic manufactures, is limited to a minority."

Congress were to adjourn yesterday.

Ninian Edwards came up as far as Wheeling, on Monday last, in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania, of this place, and set out immediately for Washington City, where he probably arrived last night—a day too late!

Mr. Crawford communicated to Congress, in reply to Mr. Edwards' charges, a long address,—quite too long for us to copy,—very ably written, and pronounced by his friends to be a complete and triumphant justification of his conduct. It is probable the committee made a report on the subject—if so, and if room permit, it shall appear in the Gazette.

General Jackson, will not visit Pennsylvania, but will return home from Congress by the direct route through Virginia.

Mr. Timothy Pickering, in defence of himself from reflections in the letters of Mr. Adams, has published a pamphlet entitled a "Review of the Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams and the late William Cunningham." This *Correspondence*, it will be recollected, was private and confidential, and the publication of it, after his father's death, by young Cunningham, was looked upon as an act in the highest degree dishonorable—a distinction of which the act has been robbed by a more recent and glaring breach of confidence, by a public officer, in betraying private communications, and making use of a private letter surreptitiously obtained.

Steam Engines.—The dreadful calamity occasioned by the bursting of the Ætna's boiler, is generally attributed, in the eastern papers, to the use of what is called the *high pressure engine*. A motion on the subject, perhaps for an inquiry, has been made in Congress. It is probable, therefore, that engines of this description will be out-lawed, if not by statute, at least by public opinion. The present is a favorable opportunity for the introduction of the inventions of Dr. Buchanan and Mr. Hawkins.

It is rumored, that Governor Yeates of New-York intends to convene the legislature of that state at an earlier period than usual, in order to afford them time to reconsider and pass the bill which they lately rejected, for giving to the people the choice of Presidential Electors. Motives for this course, on the part of the Governor, are mentioned, which make its adoption highly probable.

WESTERN ARMORY.

Inquiry was made by congress, why the commissioners had not made report on the subject of the Western Armory? The following letter, communicated to them by the President, answers the question.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) April 3d, 1824.

Sir: I have this day received your letter of the 29th of March, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House any information he may have in his possession, showing the reason why the Engineers appointed to examine the most suitable site for a National Armory on the Western Waters, have not made their report.

I can only state in answer, that the magnitude of the task has been beyond our ability to accomplish within the limits of the time prescribed.

In conformity with our instructions, and the requisitions of the act under which we were appointed, we commenced our operations at the earliest day in our power, and were diligently employed in making examination, from the Muscle Shoals of the river Tennessee, to the Ohiople Falls of the Youghiogeny, until late in December last. The returns of the Surveyors were delayed from various causes, and were not all received until March. We have been since unremittingly engaged in arranging their details, and making such calculations and estimates as are in our opinion, essential to a correct understanding of the peculiar and relative advantages of some of the proposed sites, which either possess, or are supposed to possess the most prominent claims to preference.

I am unable to state with any degree of precision, the time it will yet require to complete the report. I have hardly any hope of seeing it finished before the end of the present month; and we can only pledge ourselves for the continuance of the same assiduity and effort with which we have heretofore labored in the performance of the duty confided to us.

I have the honor, &c. W. M'REE.

Col. George Bomford,
Commanding Ordnance Department.

[The Report was not prepared in time to reach Washington before Congress adjourned.]

A letter from a member of congress to a citizen of Brownsville, says, speaking of the bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, "I succeeded in getting an amendment adopted, fixing *Brownsville* as the point at which the improvement of the navigation should commence." He thinks this will give the place "a decided advantage over Pittsburgh and Wheeling." He adds "the commissioners and engineers [under the act for Internal Improvements] will be at work on the Potomac in a few weeks. They will survey both the Cheat and Yough rivers with a view to the ultimate union of the eastern and western waters."

The citizens of Lancaster have resolved to improve the navigation of the Conestogo river, by locks, &c. from Lancaster to the Susquehanna river. They have appointed a committee to employ an engineer, and make the necessary plans, estimates, &c.

Counterfeiters. Phineas L. Rogers, John Niles, and Hezekiah Russell, were convicted at the last court, in Erie, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced, the first to ten, the second to five, and the third to three years' confinement in the penitentiary.

Earthquake. The Lancaster Journal says a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, between 11 and 12 on Sunday morning the 9th inst.

Shipwreck.—During the gale on the night of Wednesday, the 12th inst. the schr. Sylph, Captain Haskins, of Sandusky, was wrecked near the Islands. There were five persons on board besides the Captain, all of whom perished. Some of the bodies were found, and carried into Sandusky for interment, on Sunday morning last.

Cleaveland Herald, May 21.

From the Lexington Monitor, May 18.

ATROCIOUS MURDER!

A most atrocious and inhuman murder was committed in Bourbon county, Ky. on Saturday, the 8th instant, on the body of JAMES M'CORMACK, formerly a resident of that county. He was going from Paris to Shields' mill, on Stoner, to close some unsettled business in the neighborhood where he had formerly resided, when he was met by David and Robert Shields, who entertained the most bitter animosity towards him, in consequence of his having recovered a verdict of $1000 against one of them for the seduction of his daughter. These monsters in human shape immediately fell to beating him with clubs, until they thought he was near dead, and threw him over a log on the bank of a creek, and exclaimed, "Lay there, you damned old rascal, till night, and we'll fix you then!" The poor old man was conscious of his situation, and knew all that was said.—After they left him he made out to crawl to a Mr. Sheriff's, when he became deranged until the next day, recovering his senses he related the mournful tragedy. He said Bob Shields struck him first, and stunned him so that he fell. They then threw him over the log, when he opened his eyes and begged for mercy. In order to stop his cries they ran a stick down his throat, which is supposed to have inflicted the mortal wound. He died on the Monday night following.

Both the Shields' have been taken and confined in separate rooms in the jail, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Bourbon Circuit Court, now in session.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 20. S. B. *General Pike*, from Louisville.
22. S. B. *Congress*, " "
24. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, " "
25. S. B. *Pennsylvania*,* " "
K. B. *Return*, M'Clean, master, Hart, owner, from Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

May 22. S. B. *General Pike*, for Louisville.
S. B. *Congress*, " "
25. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, " "
27. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, " "

*The Pennsylvania made this voyage, from Pittsburgh to Louisville and back, in nine days and ten hours, time out—the shortest voyage ever made.

Married,

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Francis Laird, Mr. GEORGE OGDEN, to Miss ELIZA SNOWDEN, daughter of John M. Snowden Esq. editor of the Mercury.

COMMUNICATED.

Married, at Wheeling, Va. on Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Armstrong, *Russell Botsford, Esq.* formerly of Newtown, Con. Judge of Probate for Fayette county, Ill. to Mrs. *Margaret Bringhurst*, daughter of Captain William Brewster, of Philadelphia.

——"What is the *world* to them,
Its pomp, its pleasures, and its nonsense all,
Who in *each other* clasp whatever fair
High fancy forms, or lavish hearts can wish?"

An Apprentice Wanted

TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to

John S. Sheldon,
Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.

May 28—6t.

To the Public.

GENTLEMEN Volunteers and Militia of this Brigade, I offer myself as a Teacher of a Military School, for Infantry and Riflemen—to assemble at the Round Church, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock. All are invited, who will appear under arms. I have the promise of some of the best officers of the city to assist me in the drill. Experienced Music will be employed.—Two hours on parade is considered one Lesson.

Price of a Lesson 6¼ cents.

Wm. Morrow,
Late Captain 22d Infantry.

Pittsburgh, May 28—1.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice o the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Jackson Independent Blues*," are hereby notified that an Election for one second Lieutenant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant Hirst, will be held at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Wood street, on *Saturday, the fifth day of June* next, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.

May 28, 1824—3t.MAST.

THE TARIFF.

☞ We omit a number of articles prepared for this day's Gazette, to make room for the act of Congress regulating the Tariff, received by yesterday afternoon's mail.

AN ACT

To amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the 30th day of June, 1824, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned; there shall be levied, collected & paid, the following duties, that is to say:

1st. On Russia, Hollands and Raven's Duck, oznaburgs, burlaps and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, (except worsted stuff, goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem,) a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1825, and after that time a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: Provided, That, on all manufactures of wool, flannels and baizes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

2d. On all manufactures not herein specified, of cotton, flax or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or any place beyond it, and of ten per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

3d. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1825; afterwards a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the 1st June 1826; afterwards a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

4th. On all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and on all flats, braids or plats, for making hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

5th. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents pr. p'nd;

On leaden shot, three and a half cents per pound;

On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and oil cloths of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flax, or any other materal, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars pr. ton;

On tarred cables & cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, and seines, five cents per pound;

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard;

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight;

On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per p'nd,

On tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound.

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad val.;

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof;

On mill cranks, and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;

On mill saws, one dollar each;

On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each;

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On slates and tiles for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad val.;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound;

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound;

On lard, three cents per pound;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel;

On oats, ten cents per bushel;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cens per bushel;

On coal, six sents per heaped bushel;

On corks, twelve cents per pound;

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair;

On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon;

On beef and pork, two cents per pound;

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound;

On butter, five cents per pound;

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;

On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound;

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;

On oil of vitriol three cents per pound;

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound;

On Camphor, crude, eight cents per pound;

On Camphor refined, twelve cents per pound;

On Copperas, two dollars per cwt.;

On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;

On Ginger, two cents per pound;

On Chocolate, four cents per pound;

On Currants and Figs, three cents per pound;

On plums, prunes, Muscatel Raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound;

On all other raisins, three cents per pound;

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, that all window glass imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars pr groce;

On demi-johns, twenty-five cents each;

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per groce; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per groce;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum.

On all other articles of glass two cents per pound, and in addition thereto an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek when bound, fifteen cents per pound—when not bound, thirteen cents per pd.

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound;

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 27th day of April, 1816.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted in the U. States. But whenever any such cloths so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house, and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and after such examination, said goods shall be re-packed in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark.—And, whenever any such goods being thus colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident, and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages, and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples: and, if upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted as aforesaid, then the person so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission, of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reenacted by this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April 27th, 1816, shall extend and inure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States or the Territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Wednesday Evening, 2d June,
AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT,
At the Auction Room in Wood Street,
Will be sold, a valuable assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous
BOOKS,
WITH A VARIETY OF
Maps, Prints and Stationary, &c.
TERMS AT SALE.

W. Anderson, Auc.

May 28—1t.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock. P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, [illegible]tention.

Rates of fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile or $12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, May 13, 1824.

19th Report of the Drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND.

Ticket 8453, a prize of $1000
" 7132, " 100
And 198 prizes of 12

Although the usual number of tickets were drawn this day, and every prize floating in the wheel, including the $100,000, prizes to the amount of only $3476 were drawn, leaving for distribution the next and last drawing prizes to the large amount of

181,824 Dollars!!

Consisting of viz. 1 of $100,000—1 of 20,000 2 of 10,000—1 of 5,000—6 of 1000—22 of 100—26 of 50—2272 of 12. *Every one of these prizes must be drawn the next day, as it is the last day's drawing.*

It seldom happens that so much money as now remains in this brilliant lottery is at one time put in circulation.

The Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland, under whose superintendence the lottery is drawn, have fixed the 20th and

Last Drawing

To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing*.

Tickets still at the old rate.

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

CONINE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.

Orders from all parts of the Union, directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash or prizes in any responsible lottery, will by being addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

Meet the same prompt attention as if personal applications were made, and the fate of the tickets given at any time that may be requested.

May 28, 1824.—4t.

☞ "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Office, containing the Reports of Drawings, &c. forwarded gratis to those who order their tickets from Conine's, on signifying their desire to receive the same.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1824.

THE MILITIA ELECTION, On Tuesday last, resulted in the choice, by a large majority, of *Edward Patchell*, as General of this Brigade.

The Tariff bill has become a law. We congratulate the country on this result. It has terminated a most tedious, troublesome and expensive debate, and, with it, the uncertainty which held the energies of the country in suspense. We anticipate much good from the law. Tho' its additional duties are small, they are clear gain as far as they go, and they are extended on an equal scale to so many articles of foreign produce and manufacture, that foreigners will be unable, by sacrificing a few, to bribe us into the purchase of many more on terms disadvantageous to the country.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, from this district, dated

"*Washington City, 19th May*, 1824.

"The Tariff is through both Houses, and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The protection afforded by the bill is generally trifling, but it will still be of use to the country. It will show, at least, that this government is not altogether indifferent to the protection of the industry of the country, and that the stedfast, unrelenting hostility to every species of encouragement to domestic manufactures, is limited to a minority."

Congress were to adjourn yesterday.

Ninian Edwards came up as far as Wheeling, on Monday last, in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania, of this place, and set out immediately for Washington City, where he probably arrived last night—a day too late!

Mr. Crawford communicated to Congress, in reply to Mr. Edwards' charges, a long address,—quite too long for us to copy,—very ably written, and pronounced by his friends to be a complete and triumphant justification of his conduct. It is probable the committee made a report on the subject—if so, and if room permit, it shall appear in the Gazette.

General Jackson, will not visit Pennsylvania, but will return home from Congress by the direct route through Virginia.

Mr. Timothy Pickering, in defence of himself from reflections in the letters of Mr. Adams, has published a pamphlet entitled a "Review of the Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams and the late William Cunningham." This *Correspondence*, it will be recollected, was private and confidential, and the publication of it, after his father's death, by young Cunningham, was looked upon as an act in the highest degree dishonorable—a distinction of which the act has been *robbed* by a more recent and glaring breach of confidence, by a public officer, in betraying private communications, and making use of a private letter surreptitiously obtained.

Steam Engines.—The dreadful calamity occasioned by the bursting of the Ætna's boiler, is generally attributed, in the eastern papers, to the use of what is called the *high pressure engine.* A motion on the subject, perhaps for an inquiry, has been made in Congress. It is probable, therefore, that engines of this description will be out-lawed, if not by statute, at least by public opinion. The present is a favorable opportunity for the introduction of the inventions of Dr. Buchanan and Mr. Hawkins.

It is rumored, that Governor Yeates of New-York intends to convene the legislature of that state at an earlier period than usual, in order to afford them time to reconsider and pass the bill which they lately rejected, for giving to the people the choice of Presidential Electors. Motives for this course, on the part of the Governor, are mentioned, which make its adoption highly probable.

WESTERN ARMORY.

Inquiry was made by congress, why the commissioners had not made report on the subject of the Western Armory? The following letter, communicated to them by the President, answers the question.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) April 3d, 1824.

Sir: I have this day received your letter of the 29th of March, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House any information he may have in his possession, showing the reason why the Engineers appointed to examine the most suitable site for a National Armory on the Western Waters, have not made their report.

I can only state in answer, that the magnitude of the task has been beyond our ability to accomplish within the limits of the time prescribed.

In conformity with our instructions, and the requisitions of the act under which we were appointed, we commenced our operations at the earliest day in our power, and were diligently employed in making examination, from the Muscle Shoals of the river Tennessee, to the Ohiopile Falls of the Youghiogeny, until late in December last. The returns of the Surveyors were delayed from various causes, and were not all received until March. We have been since unremittingly engaged in arranging their details, and making such calculations and estimates as are in our opinion, essential to a correct understanding of the peculiar and relative advantages of some of the proposed sites; which either possess, or are supposed to possess the most prominent claims to preference.

I am unable to state with any degree of precision, the time it will yet require to complete the report. I have hardly any hope of seeing it finished before the end of the present month; and we can only pledge ourselves for the continuance of the same assiduity and effort with which we have heretofore labored in the performance of the duty confided to us.

I have the honor, &c. W. M'REE.

Col. George Bomford,
Commanding Ordnance Department.

[The Report was not prepared in time to reach Washington before Congress adjourned.]

A letter from a member of congress to a citizen of Brownsville, says, speaking of the bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, "I succeeded in getting an amendment adopted, fixing *Brownsville* as the point at which the improvement of the navigation should commence." He thinks this will give the place "a decided advantage over Pittsburgh and Wheeling." He adds "the commissioners and engineers [under the act for Internal Improvements] will be at work on the Potomac in a few weeks. They will survey both the Cheat and Yough rivers with a view to the ultimate union of the eastern and western waters."

The citizens of Lancaster have resolved to improve the navigation of the Conestago river, by locks, &c. from Lancaster to the Susquehanna river. They have appointed a committee to employ an engineer, and make the necessary plans, estimates, &c.

Counterfeiters. Phineas L. Rogers, John Niles, and Hezekiah Russell, were convicted at the last court, in Erie, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced, the first to ten, the second to five, and the third to three years' confinement in the penitentiary.

Earthquake. The Lancaster Journal says a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, between 11 and 12 on Sunday morning the 9th inst.

Shipwreck.—During the gale on the night of Wednesday, the 12th inst. the schr. Sylph, Captain Haskins, of Sandusky, was wrecked near the Islands. There were five persons on board besides the Captain, all of whom perished. Some of the bodies were found, and carried into Sandusky for interment, on Sunday morning last.

Cleaveland Herald, May 21.

From the Lexington Monitor, May 18.

ATROCIOUS MURDER!

A most atrocious and inhuman murder was committed in Bourbon county, Ky. on Saturday, the 8th instant, on the body of JAMES M'CORMACK, formerly a resident of that county. He was going from Paris to Shields' mill, on Stoner, to close some unsettled business in the neighborhood where he had formerly resided, when he was met by David and Robert Shields, who entertained the most bitter animosity towards him, in consequence of his having recovered a verdict of $1000 against one of them for the seduction of his daughter. These monsters in human shape immediately fell to beating him with clubs, until they thought he was near dead, and threw him over a log on the bank of a creek, and exclaimed, "Lay there, you damned old rascal, till night, and we'll fix you then!" The poor old man was conscious of his situation, and knew all that was said.—After they left him he made out to crawl to a Mr. Sheriff's, when he became deranged until the next day, recovering his senses he related the mournful tragedy. He said Bob Shields struck him first, and stunned him so that he fell. They then threw him over the log, when he opened his eyes and begged for mercy. In order to stop his cries they ran a stick down his throat, which is supposed to have inflicted the mortal wound. He died on the Monday night following.

Both the Shields' have been taken and confined in separate rooms in the jail, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Bourbon Circuit Court, now in session.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 20. S. B. *General Pike*, from Louisville.
22. S. B. *Congress*, " "
24. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, " "
25. S. B. *Pennsylvania*,* " "
K. B. *Return*, M'Clean, master, Hart, owner, from Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

May 22. S. B. *General Pike*, for Louisville.
S. B. *Congress*, " "
25. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, " "
27. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, " "

*The Pennsylvania made this voyage, from Pittsburgh to Louisville and back, in nine days and ten hours, time out—the shortest voyage ever made.

Married,

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Francis Laird, Mr. GEORGE OGDEN, to Miss ELIZA SNOWDEN, daughter of John M. Snowden Esq. editor of the Mercury.

COMMUNICATED.

Married, at Wheeling, Va. on Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Armstrong, *Russell Botsford, Esq.* formerly of Newtown, Con. Judge of Probate for Fayette county, Ill. to Mrs. *Margaret Bringhurst*, daughter of Captain William Brewster, of Philadelphia.

——"What is the *world* to them,
Its pomp, its pleasures, and its nonsense all,
Who in *each other* clasp whatever fair
High fancy forms, or lavish hearts can wish?"

An Apprentice Wanted

TO THE

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to

John S. Sheldon,

Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.

May 28—6t.

To the Public.

GENTLEMEN Volunteers and Militia of this Brigade, I offer myself as a Teacher of a Military School, for Infantry and Riflemen—to assemble at the Round Church, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock. All are invited, who will appear under arms. I have the promise of some of the best officers of the city to assist me in the drill. Experienced Music will be employed.—Two hours on parade is considered one Lesson.

Price of a Lesson 6¼ cents.

Wm. Morrow,

Late Captain 22d Infantry.

Pittsburgh, May 28—1.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice o the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Jackson Independent Blues*," are hereby notified that an Election for one second Lieutenant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant Hirst, will be held at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Wood street, on *Saturday, the fifth day of June next*, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.

May 28, 1824—2t.MAST.

POSTSCRIPT

THE TARIFF.

☞ We omit a number of articles prepared for this day's Gazette, to make room for the act of Congress regulating the Tariff, received by yesterday afternoon's mail.

AN ACT

To amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the 30th day of June, 1824, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned; there shall be levied, collected & paid, the following duties, that is to say:

1st. On Russia, Hollands and Raven's Duck, oznaburgs, burlaps and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, (except worsted stuff, goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem,) a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1825, and after that time a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: Provided, That, on all manufactures of wool, flannels and baizes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

2d. On all manufactures not herein specified, of cotton, flax or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or any place beyond it, and of ten per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

3d. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1825; afterwards a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the 1st June 1826, afterwards a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

4th. On all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and on all flats, braids or plats, for making hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

5th. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents pr. p'nd;

On leaden shot, three and a half cents per pound;

On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and oil cloths of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flax, or any other materal, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars pr. ton;

On tarred cables & cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, and seines, five cents per pound;

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard;

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight;

On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per p'nd,

On tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound.

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad val.;

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof;

On mill cranks, and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;

On mill saws, one dollar each;

On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each;

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On slates and tiles for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad val.;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound;

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound;

On lard, three cents per pound;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel;

On oats, ten cents per bushel;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cens per bushel;

On coal, six sents per heaped bushel;

On corks, twelve cents per pound;

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair;

On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon;

On beef and pork, two cents per pound;

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound;

On butter, five cents per pound;

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;

On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound;

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;

On oil of vitriol three cents per pound;

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound;

On Camphor, crude, eight cents per pound;

On Camphor refined, twelve cents per pound;

On Copperas, two dollars per cwt.;

On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;

On Ginger, two cents per pound;

On Chocolate, four cents per pound;

On Currants and Figs, three cents per pound;

On plums, prunes, Muscatel Raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound;

On all other raisins, three cents per pound;

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, that all window glass imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars pr groce;

On demi-johns, twenty-five cents each;

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per groce; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per groce;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum.

On all other articles of glass two cents per pound, and in addition thereto an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek when bound, fifteen cents per pound—when not bound, thirteen cents per pd.

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound;

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 27th day of April, 1816.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted in the U. States. But whenever any such cloths so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house, and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and after such examination, said goods shall be re-packed in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark.—And, whenever any such goods being thus colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident, and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages, and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples: and, if upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted as aforesaid, then the person so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission, of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April 27th, 1816, shall extend and inure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States or the Territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Wednesday Evening, 2d June,

AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT,

At the Auction Room in Wood Street,

Will be sold, a valuable assortment of

Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Maps, Prints and Stationary, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

W. Anderson, Auc.

May 28—1t.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any interme[illegible] distance. Accommodations on this route gene[illegible] good and low.

[illegible]no. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, May 13, 1824.

19th Report of the Drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND.

Ticket 8453, a prize of	$1000
" 7132, "	100
And 198 prizes of	12

Although the usual number of tickets were drawn this day, and every prize floating in the wheel, including the $100,000, prizes to the amount of only $3476 were drawn, leaving for distribution the next and last drawing prizes to the large amount of

181,824 Dollars!!

Consisting of viz. 1 of $100,000—1 of 20,000 2 of 10,000—1 of 5,000—6 of 1000—22 of 100—26 of 50—2272 of 12. *Every one of these prizes* MUST *be drawn the next day, as it is the last day's drawing.*

It seldom happens that so much money as now remains in this brilliant lottery is at one time put in circulation.

The Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland, under whose superintendence the lottery is drawn, have fixed the 20th and

Last Drawing

To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing.*

Tickets still at the old rate.

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

CONINE'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.

Orders from all parts of the Union, directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash or prizes in any responsible lottery, will by being addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

Meet the same prompt attention as if personal applications were made, and the fate of the tickets given at any time that may be requested.

May 28, 1824.—4t.

☞ "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Office, containing the Reports of Drawings, &c. forwarded gratis to those who order their tickets from Conine's, on signifying their desire to receive the same.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Then [illegible] of gold long ago,
[illegible]
[illegible] of pleasure, pain
[illegible] and ah! of love!

[illegible]

Miscellany.

THE FAIRY'S BALL.

Mr. Stewart, in his interesting work on the Popular Superstitions and Festive amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland, relates the following incident.

Nearly three hundred years ago, there lived in Strathspey, two men greatly celebrated for their performances upon the fiddle. It happened upon a certain Christmas time they had formed the resolution of going to Inverness, to be employed in their usual capacities during that festive season. Accordingly, having arrived in the great town, and secured lodgings, they sent round the newsman and his bell, to announce to the inhabitants their arrival in town, and the object of it; their great celebrity in their own country, and the number of tunes they played, with the rate per day, per night, or hour. Very soon after they were called upon by a very venerable looking old man, grey haired, and somewhat wrinkled, of genteel deportment and liberal disposition; for instead of grudging their charges, he said he would only double their demand. They cheerfully agreed to accompany him, and soon found themselves at the door of a very curious dwelling, the appearance of which they did not at first relish. It was night, but still they could easily distinguish the house to be neither like the great castle Grant, castle Lethindry, castle Roy, or castle na-Muckerach, or any other residence of their chief, nor any other house they had seen in their travels. It resembled a huge fairy tomman, such as are seen in Glenmore. But the mild, persuasive eloquence of their guide, enforced by the irresistible arguments of a purse of gold, soon removed any scruples they entertained at entering so novel a mansion. They entered the place; all sensations of fear were soon absorbed in admiration of the august assembly around them.—Strings tuned to sweet harmony soon gave birth to glee in the dwelling. The floor bounded beneath the agile "fantastic toe," and gaiety in its height pervaded every soul present. The night passed on harmoniously, whilst [illegible] of reels and the loveliness of the dancers presented to the fiddlers the most pleasing scene they had ever witnessed, and in the morning when the ball was terminated, they took their leave, sorry that their term of engagement was so short, and highly gratified with the liberal treatment they had experienced. But what was their astonishment on issuing from this strange dwelling, when they beheld the novel scene which surrounded them! Instead of coming out of a castle, they issued from a little hill, they knew not by what way; and on entering the town, they found the objects which yesterday shone in the splendor of novelty, to day exhibit only the ruins and ravages of time, while strange innovations of dress and manners displayed by the numerous spectators, filled them with consternation. At last a mutual understanding took place between themselves and the crowd assembled to look upon them; and a short account of their adventures led the more sagacious among the crowd to suspect at once they had been paying a visit to the inmates of Tomnafuirach, which not long ago was the grand rendezvous of fairy bands inhabiting the adjacent districts; and the arrival of a very old man set the matter at rest. He walked up to the poor old oddities who were the objects of amusement, and having learned their history, thus addressed them: "You are the two men my great grand-father lodged, and who, it was supposed, were decoyed by Thomas Rymer, to Tomnafuirach. Sorely did your friends lament your loss, but the lapse of a hundred years has now rendered your name extinct."

The progress of a pound of Cotton.—The following piece will perhaps not be new to any one, but it exhibits so distinctly the very great division of labor that exists, that it is perhaps worth preserving.

The following account of one pound of cotton, will show the importance of the trade to the country in a very conspicuous manner. There was sent off for London lately, from Paisly, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows:—The cotton came from the East-Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisly, where it was [illegible] it was [illegible] afterwards it was [illegible] it was sent to [illegible] part of the county [illegible] of Paisly [illegible] to Glasgow, and [illegible] and from Glasgow was sent per coach, to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, till, in cloth, it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London; whither it must have been conveyed 5,000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to employ no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary to the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has advanced 2,000 per cent. What is said of this piece, is descriptive of no inconsiderable part of the trade.

Case of Feigned Blindness.—A young conscript was sent to the corps blockading Luxemburg. Having passed the night at the advanced post, he declared himself blind in the morning, and was sent to the hospital. The surgeons used the most powerful remedies, and were convinced that the disease was feigned, as the pupil contracted perfectly. He assured them, however, that he could not see, thanked them for their care of him, and asked for the application of new remedies. He was sent to the superior medical officers at Thionville.—They also were convinced it was a fraud; but having learned the course that had been pursued, they determined on a last trial. He was put on the bank of a river and ordered to walk forward. He did so, and fell in the water; from which however he was immediately taken by two boatmen stationed for that purpose. Convinced of his blindness, but unable to explain the dilatation and contraction of the pupil, the surgeon gave him a discharge; but warned him at the same time, that if his disease was feigned, it would prove of no avail, as it would be sooner or later ascertained that he was not blind. They offered him another, if he would confess the fraud. He hesitated at first; but being at length assured that they would keep their word, he took up a book and read. "The proof in this case," says Fodere, "would have been complete, if, instead of a river, he had been put on the edge of a precipice, where he might see that nothing could prevent his destruction—*but what if he had been really blind?*

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The Editor of the Democratic Press states, that a gentleman, to avoid the clamorous importunity of his creditors, published his own obituary notice in the columns of that paper. We wonder what character this dead man gave of himself. Did he say, that his parents, wife and children were inconsolable for his loss, or that he lived esteemed, and died lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances? There are some men in society, whose existence can only be traced on the debtor side of the court's docket, or by their obituaries in a newspaper. Mr. Binns wishes that the "dead man alive," would do him the honor of a visit, for which he assigns this curious reason. "This is the more desirable, as some of the deceased's creditors are in hot pursuit, as well as the parents and guardians of some of the many ladies, to whom, when living, he paid his addresses."

Since the above was in type we have received the following intelligence from a subsequent number of the Democratic Press:

"*The Dead Alive!*"—In our paper of yesterday we expressed a doubt as to the death of an individual of whom we had published an Obituary notice, and expressed a suspicion that the notice was written and handed to us by the person who was represented to have died suddenly. We requested, if our suspicions were well founded, that the deceased would favor us with a visit. He has been polite enough not only to wait on us, in his own proper person, of flesh and blood, but to assure us, that our article concerning him was founded on misrepresentation. As to his Creditors, he declared, he had given up to them every thing: and as to the charge of divers Fathers of sundry Ladies he had courted, being in hot pursuit of him, it could not be so, as he is already furnished with a wife. He further protested that in publishing the account of his own death, he was actuated by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives. It is due to truth, and to the individual, to give this authentic information touching this singular case, which is indeed the only one in which we have had a visit from any one, who, even in a newspaper, had been consigned to that bourne from whence no traveller hath returned."

"He protests," says Mr. Binns, "that in publishing the account of his own death, *he was actuated by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives.*" This we take to be the exceptionable and inexplicable part of the case. What laudable and praiseworthy motives can prompt a man either to write or to publish a falsehood? Can any case exist in which a man is justifiable in publishing his own obituary, in counterfeiting death, and standing forth to the world as an impostor of the grave?

SAMUEL KELLER,

HAS COMMENCED A GENERAL

Agency & Commission Business,

In the Ware-House, in Front, between Market and Wood Streets, next door West of the Auction Store of Davis & Benson. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

JUNIATTA

BAR-IRON,

Nails, Scythes, Sickles, Scoops, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

May 14—[illegible]

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A [illegible]

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, [illegible] Consumptions, and [illegible] of the [illegible]

To [illegible] the Hooping Cough, this [illegible] as it affords immediate relief [illegible] in a short time it [illegible] to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly [illegible] and the dose so small that no difficulty [illegible] in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion. It is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, fluor albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious diseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

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Restorative Tooth Powder.

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The above medicines for sale by

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Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

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Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ARBUTHNOT,
[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 182[illegible]—tf.

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BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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Nov. 28—tf

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STAGE,

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Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

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WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Under the firm of

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WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

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In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street.

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—8t.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS WARE,

of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spyal of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office

Poetry.

STANZAS,

On hearing the beautiful Air of "Auld Lang Syne."

"O! sing no more—I may not hear
  Thae sweetly plaintif lays;
"It breathes the sigh, it sheds the tear,
  "And steals the soul away."
Our storms have raved and tempests howled
  Around my chill abode,
And angry fates have darkly scowled,
  And waved their ebon rod.

O! sing no more of lightsome days,
  The winsome days lang syne,
For lingering, fond rememberance strays
  Around the their dear lost shrine!
And better ne'er the rose expand
  Its bud of blushing hue,
Than, smit by mildew's blighting hand,
  It fade upon the view!

O! breathe no more that witching air,
  Or else my heart must break,
It rouses from her trance despair,
  And bids the furies wake.
Forbear—for round that syren strain,
  The Fates a spell have wove,
A mingled charm of pleasure, pain—
  Of truth, and ah! of love!

Forbear! the days of auld lang syne
  For aye are fled and gone;
And I a cypress wreath may twine,
  To bloom their grave upon.
Cease, warbler, cease—and pour thy lay
  To lighter, happier themes,
And hope thro' azure fields shall stray,
  And bless with glittering dreams.

Miscellany.

THE FAIRY'S BALL.

Mr. Stewart, in his interesting work on the Popular Superstitions and Festive amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland, relates the following tradition.

Nearly three hundred years ago, there lived in Strathspey, two men greatly celebrated for their performances upon the fiddle. It happened upon a certain Christmas time they had formed the resolution of going to Iverness, to be employed in their mutual capacities during that festive season. Accordingly, having arrived in the great town, and secured lodgings, they sent round the newsman and his bell, to announce to the inhabitants their arrival in town, and the object of it; their great celebrity in their own country, and the number of tunes they played, with the rate per day, per night, or hour. Very soon after they were called upon by a very venerable looking old man, grey haired, and somewhat wrinkled, of genteel deportment and liberal disposition; for instead of grudging their charges, he said he would only double their demand. They cheerfully agreed to accompany him, and soon found themselves at the door of a very curious dwelling, the appearance of which they did not at first relish. It was night, but still they could easily distinguish the house to be neither like the great castle Grant, castle Lethindry, castle Roy, or castle na-Mucheruch, or any other residence of their chief, nor any other house they had seen in their travels. It resembled a huge fairy tomnan, such as are seen in Glenmore. But the mild, persuasive eloquence of their guide, enforced by the irresistable arguments of a purse of gold, soon removed any scruples they entertained at entering so novel a mansion. They entered the place; all sensations of fear were soon absorbed in admiration of the august assembly around them.—Strings tuned to sweet harmony soon gave birth to glee in the dwelling. The floor bounded beneath the agile "fantastic toe," and gaiety in its height pervaded every soul present. The night passed on harmoniously, whilst the variety of reels and the loveliness af the dancers presented to the fiddlers the most pleasing scene they had ever witnessed, and in the morning when the ball was terminated, they took their leave, sorry that their term of engagement was so short, and highly gratified with the liberal treatment they had experienced. But what was their astonishment on issuing from this strange dwelling, when they beheld the novel scene which surrounded them! Instead of coming out of a castle, they issued from a little hill, they knew not by what way; and on entering the town, they found the objects which yesterday shone in the splendor of novely, to day exhibit only the ruins and ravages of time, while strange innovations of dress and manners displayed by the numerous spectators, filled them with consternation. At last a mutual understanding took place between themselves and the crowd assembled to look upon them; and a short account of their adventures led the more sagacious among the crowd to suspect at once they had been paying a visit to the inmates of Tomnafuirach, which not long ago was the grand rendezvous of fairy bands inhabiting the adjacent districts; and the arrival of a very old man set the matter at rest. He walked up to the poor old oddities who were the objects of amazement, and having learned their history, thus addressed them: "You are the two men my great grand-father lodged, and who, it was supposed, were decoyed by Thomas Rymer, to Tomnafuirach. Sorely did your friends lament your loss, but the lapse of a hundred years has now rendered your name extinct."

The progress of a pound of Cotton.—The following piece will perhaps not be new to any one, but it exhibits so distinctly the very great division of labor that exists, that it is perhaps worth preserving.

The following account of one pound of cotton, will show the importance of the trade to the country in a very conspicuous manner. There was sent off for London lately, from Paisly, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows:—The cotton came from the East-Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisly, where it was woven; it was sent to Ayrshire next, where it was tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisly, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisly; then sent to Glasgow, and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent, per coach, to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, till, in cloth, it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed 5,000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to employ no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary to the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has advanced 2,000 per cent. What is said of this piece, is descriptive of no inconsiderable part of the trade.

Case of Feigned Blindness.—A young conscript was sent to the corps blockading Luxemburg. Having passed the night at the advanced post, he declared himself blind in the morning, and was sent to the hospital. The surgeons used the most powerful remedies, and were convinced that the disease was feigned, as the pupil contracted perfectly. He assured them, however, that he could not see, thanked them for their care of him, and asked for the application of new remedies. He was sent to the superior medical officers at Thionville.—They also were convinced it was a fraud; but having learned the course that had been pursued, they determined on a last trial. He was put on the bank of a river and ordered to walk forward. He did so, and fell in the water; from which however he was immediately taken by two boatmen stationed for that purpose. Convinced of his blindness, but unable to explain the dilatation and contraction of the pupil, the surgeon gave him a discharge; but warned him at the same time, that if his disease was feigned, it would prove of no avail, as it would be sooner or later ascertained that he was not blind. They offered him another, if he would confess the fraud. He hesitated at first; but being at length assured that they would keep their word, he took up a book and read. "The proof in this case," says Fodere, would have been complete, if, instead of a river, he had been put on the edge of a precipice, where he might see that nothing could prevent his destruction—*but what if he had been really blind?*

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The Editor of the Democratic Press states, that a gentleman, to avoid the clamorous importunity of his creditors, published his own obituary notice in the columns of that paper. We wonder what character this dead man gave of himself. Did he say, that his parents, wife and children were inconsolable for his loss, or that he lived esteemed, and died lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances? There are some men in society, whose existence can only be traced on the debtor side of the court's docket, or by their obituaries in a newspaper. Mr. Binns wishes that the "dead man alive," would do him the honor of a visit, for which he assigns this curious reason. "This is the more desirable, as some of the deceased's creditors are in hot pursuit, as well as the parents and guardians of some of the many ladies, to whom, when living, he paid his addresses."

Since the above was in type we have received the following intelligence from a subsequent number of the Democratic Press:

> "*The Dead Alive!*"—In our paper of yesterday we expressed a doubt as to the death of an individual of whom we had published an Obituary notice, and expressed a suspicion that the notice was written and handed to us by the person who was represented to have died suddenly. We requested, if our suspicions were well founded, that the deceased would favor us with a visit. He has been polite enough not only to wait on us, in his own proper person, of flesh and blood, but to assure us, that our article concerning him was founded on misrepresentation. As to his Creditors, he declared, he had given up to them every thing; and as to the charge of divers Fathers of sundry Ladies he had courted, being in hot pursuit of him, it could not be so, as he is already furnished with a wife. He further protested that in publishing the acount of his own death, he was actuated by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives. It is due to truth, and to the individual, to give this authentic information touching this singular case, which is indeed the only one in which we have had a visit from any one, who, even in a newspaper, had been consigned to that bourne from whence no traveller hath returned."

"He protests," says Mr. Binns, "that in publishing the account of his own death, *he was actuated by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives.*" This we take to be the exceptionable and inexplicable part of the case. What laudable and praiseworthy motives can prompt a man either to write or to publish a falshood? Can any case exist in which a man is justifiable in publishing his own obituary, in counterfeiting death, and standing forth to the world as an impostor of the grave?

SAMUEL KELLER,

HAS COMMENCED A GENERAL

Agency & Commission Business,

In the Ware-House, in Front, between Market and Wood Streets, next door West of the Auction Store of Davis & Hanson. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

JUNIATTA

BAR-IRON,

Nails, Scythes, Sickles, Bacon, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

May 14—3o

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for COUGHS, COLDS and approaching CONSUMPTIONS.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough*, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

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Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

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UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved *FLINT GLASS WARE,*

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,

COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,

Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by anyperson.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayd, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.